

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

The Siege of Frankfort.—Official.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, June 18, 1864.
Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:
As various statements have gone forth in reference to the assault upon this city by the rebels, it is deemed proper to give to the public the official report of Gen. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

I will remark, that to Gen. LINDSEY's sleepless vigilance, tireless energy, and superior efficiency, aided by Col. Geo. W. MONROE, of the 22d Kentucky Infantry; Adjutant General JOHN BOYLE, and Quartermaster General S. G. SUDARTH, Kentucky is mainly indebted for the security of her Capital, with its valuable public property.

The young men of Frankfort and from Peak's Mill and Bald Knob precincts, who so nobly rallied to the defence, and with the dauntless nerve of veterans, met a foe superior in numbers, and repulsed him; and who stood ready and prepared to defend the Capital against MONROE's entire band of thieves, who were expected every hour to assault them,—have set an example of heroic patriotism, which should thrill every Kentucky heart with pride, and nerve every Kentucky arm for similar deeds for courageous and manly self-defence.

Their names, together with those chivalric and brave men from other parts of our common country, who took part in the defence, shall be enrolled and preserved amongst the archives of the State, as worthy of their Country's highest meed of praise. THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GAUARD,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, June 18, 1864.
General John Boyle, Adjutant General Kentucky.

General: I have the honor to submit the following report, of the defence of the State Capital, against the recent attack of a detachment of Gen. John H. Morgan's guerrilla forces.

The capture of the morning train from Louisville, on the 8th instant, was the first intimation had of the presence of the enemy in this section of the State. Supposing the cutting of the road to have been the work of some small marauding band of horse thieves, who would immediately endeavor to escape, I ordered a detachment of the 1st Kentucky Scouts to take the road as soon as possible, and march by the way of Mount Eden to Taylorsville, on which route it was thought the depredators could either be intercepted, or their whereabouts ascertained. Before the Scouts could march, however, we learned that Morgan in force had succeeded in getting in between us and the United States forces, under command of Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge; had captured Mount Sterling and Paris; and had burnt the bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad. These events occurring on the same day the road was cut between here and Louisville, presented the view of concerted action, and led to the belief that the enemy had an objective point some where between the break in the Central Railroad at Paris and that upon the road from here to Louisville. This place, it seemed to me, held out greater inducements to him than any other; inasmuch as here he could strike the greatest blow to the State by the destruction of the public records, &c.; and could arm his new recruits, who he was rapidly mounting, as he passed along, upon the finest stock ever produced in the blue grass region. In addition to this, Gen. Burbridge, having come upon his rear, as we were informed by special courier, was pressing him with the utmost vigor. Here he could procure artillery, and cross his command in a few hours; and, destroying the bridges, avoid, or so delay, pursuit as to be able to strike the Louisville and Nashville Railroad with impunity.

In view of these conclusions, which subsequent events proved to be correct, it was determined not to send any part of the cavalry away; and by direction of his Excellency the Governor, the Militia of the county,—the 36th Regiment—under Colonel Keenon, was ordered out, and the various roads picketed. The railroad being again open to Louisville, exertions were made to ship the public papers and stores of every kind to that place. All night long, the work of loading the train was kept up, until every car was filled to its utmost capacity. It is useless to say that the officers of the various departments and their clerks discharged their laborious duties with diligence.

On the morning of the 9th, the train containing the public property, with a guard composed of the clerks of the various offices, and volunteers from the Militia, and strangers in the city,—all under the command of Mr. J. B. Tillard, of the Adjutant General's Office,—started for Louisville. When near Pleasantville the road was discovered to be on fire. The engine was immediately reversed, and the train attacked by guerrillas. The guard succeeded in defending the train, on which a running fire was kept up for several miles; and, notwithstanding the road was obstructed with rails, &c., every two or three hundred yards, the train and guards uninjured reached the depot at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The enrolled Militia of this City, Peak's Mill precinct, and other parts of the county had been collecting during the day. A squad under Captain Sanford Goins were sent to man the guns in the Fort; a small guard being at the Arsenal, the remainder were placed in barracks near the city.

Finding it impossible for me to attend to all the details, and at the same time exercise general command, I availed myself of the services of Col. Geo. W. MONROE, 22d Kentucky Infantry, who at all times has been found willing to respond to the call of his Country and State, and placed him in command of forces, for the purpose of organizing and distributing them; with orders to report from time to time to these Headquarters.

On the morning of the 10th, the Militia force was collected at the Arsenal for equipment; and then, by Col. MONROE, distributed between the Fort, the Arsenal, and the bridge leading to South Frankfort.

I sent a special messenger through to Louisville, with an order to Col. Gathright, Commanding the Militia of Jefferson county, to turn out his command for service, and to act, on consultation with Mr. Gill, the Superintendent of the railroad, in establishing connection between here and Louisville,

leaving a sufficient guard at the most important points, for the protection of the city. Lt. Col. Craig was sent from here, with a company composed of detachments from the 1st Kentucky Scouts and the Militia, as a guard to a construction train, with orders to repair whatever damage had been done to this end of the road. This expedition returned in the evening, without being able to accomplish their mission. Col. Craig found the enemy posted in the stockade near Benson bridge, and charging them, drove them out and across the creek, capturing two horses, with a loss of one man wounded, and three missing; what damage he did the enemy he was unable to ascertain.

These persistent efforts to stop all use of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad demonstrated, that we were in danger; and, when the news was received that Morgan was at Georgetown, no one could doubt his intentions. We, here in Frankfort, were not long in finding out what those intentions were.

About 7 o'clock, P. M., 10th instant, a picket came in to my Headquarters, and announced that the enemy were advancing on the Georgetown pike. The detachment of Scouts had been ordered, but a short time before, to be prepared to strengthen the pickets on any road that might be threatened. They were immediately sent out on Georgetown pike. Col. MONROE and myself accompanied them as far as the Cemetery gate, when I was informed, by a picket stationed to the left of the road in position to see the Owenton pike, that a large force was advancing on that road. Hearing nothing from the pickets stationed at Ford's house, I rather doubted the information, and leaving Colonel MONROE to defend the Georgetown pike, I took six mounted men, and started out on the Owenton road. I had not gone far, when I discovered the enemy moving up the hill to attack the Fort. Ordering the cavalry that were with me to make for the Fort, by the road leading up the hill next to the river, I made my way up the hill, reaching the summit just in time to see the men driven from the advance gun, and the enemy take possession of it. I was met by a large number of negroes, who had been used in building a redoubt, and who were running for the Fort. I changed their course, and made them go down the hill, to the left, near the river. No negroes were allowed in the Fort. I had no intention of using them as soldiers; and knowing that, if the enemy should succeed in taking the place, they would be murdered, I ordered them from the hill.

By this time the enemy, about sixty strong, were advancing rapidly upon the Fort, from the direction of the gun they had captured; a portion taking shelter behind a stone wall, under cover of which they could approach nearer the Fort. As I rode around the entrance, I observed about twenty-five of the enemy moving in the direction of the ravine on the west slope of the hill, a short distance north of the Fort. I gave the command "Fire," and with a few rounds the enemy were repulsed; as they were also in two succeeding assaults.

In the first assault, Major T. J. Hutchinson and John Coleman of the 36th Enrolled Militia of Franklin county, were wounded, whilst working the guns in the Fort. Major Hutchinson wounded in the face, and John Coleman in the breast; both seriously, but neither mortally. Information was received through prisoners, that the enemy lost five men wounded; and there was one horse captured by us.

Hostilities having ceased for awhile, and Col. MONROE arriving, it was concluded to send a detachment for each of the two guns outside of the Fort. Col. MONROE commanded one of the detachments in person, and Mr. Thos. Buford, of Woodford county, the other. This work they accomplished. These guns were covered by a fire from the Fort; had they not been, the presence of mind of young Frank Gray in bringing away the friction primers, would have prevented the enemy from using them against us.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Sergeant Johnson of the 2nd Maryland, Capt. San Goins of this place, Mr. Albert Bayless, of Shelby, and Mr. J. B. Gibson of Cincinnati; the latter an old Kentucky Military Institute cadet, and also Capt. Fletcher, U. S. A., and Mr. Schwartz, for their bravery and efficiency in handling the guns in the Fort.

This defence would have been creditable to the Militia, had their numbers been sufficient to have lined the parapet from one end to the other; but I am satisfied that, when the first assault was made, there were not over forty men in the Fort.

Waiting until after midnight to see if the attack would be renewed, I then turned the command of the Fort over to Col. MONROE, and rode down to the city for the purpose of visiting the Arsenal and other points of defence. At the Arsenal I found myself in command, aided by Quarter-Master Gen. Suddarth, and everything in preparation for its defence. The bridge was effectually guarded by a detachment under command of Capt. Jno. M. Hewitt.

About daylight I relieved Col. MONROE. The enemy were found to be occupying all the roads leading into the city. Several attempts were made by them to approach the Arsenal through the Cemetery and by the Railroad, but the shells thrown from the guns at the Fort and a gun at the Arsenal kept them back. The enemy showing themselves frequently on the hills southwest of the city. Two guns (20 pound Parrots) at the Fort under charge of Messrs. Gibson, Bayless and Buford, shelled them with considerable effect, as it was learned that five were killed and five wounded, and several dead horses mark the localities at which they fell. A flag of truce appearing, the firing ceased. I will here state that during the suspension of hostilities occasioned by the entrance of the flag of truce, the enemy were discovered on the north side of the river, advancing through the Cemetery, and by my orders they were shelled. For further particulars I refer you to Col. MONROE's report which I herewith transmit to you.

On the morning of the 12th instant Attorney General Harlan, with a detachment, reconnoitered the hills on the South side of the river, from the Louisville turnpike gate around to the Railroad without discovering any indication of the enemy. In the evening of the same day Col. Jordan of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived with his command.

On the morning of the 13th, the command of the city having been turned over to Col. Jordan, the Militia were relieved from duty, and were addressed by Gen. Harlan on behalf of his Excellency Gov. Bramlette.

The citizens of the city and the State at large are under obligations to Col. MONROE for his services in defense of the Capital, and I here tender him my thanks for his valuable assistance to me.

I here make honorable mention of the volunteer Militia, under Gen. Harlan, and Capt. Hewitt who rendered efficient services in guarding the Railroad bridges, during the night of the 15th instant.

Quarter-Master General Suddarth with the assistance of Quarter-Master Armer, Mr. Poynter, and Lieut. Venable, Quarter-Master of 36th Regiment Enrolled Militia attended in an efficient manner to the duties of the Quarter-Master's and Commissary's departments.

Col. Keenon and the officers and men under his command deserve especial praise for their prompt response to the call of his Excellency the Governor. The 36th Regiment have furnished another evidence of the loyalty of the Militia, and of the fact that they are ready and willing to defend their State whenever called on to do so.

The presence of his Excellency the Governor and Attorney General Harlan animated the men and contributed very materially to the defence of the Fort.

I am under obligations to W. A. Gaines and George Watson, Volunteer Aids, for the prompt manner in which they discharged their duties.

Very Respectfully your ob't serv't,
D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector-General Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES DEFENDING FRANKFORT,
FRANKFORT, June 18, 1864.
INSPECTOR GENERAL D. W. LINDSEY:

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations, during the three days siege of Frankfort:

In compliance with special orders from Headquarters Kentucky State Guard, of date June 9th, I assumed command of the active forces in and around the city, and proceeded directly to place the city in position for defence. The following gentlemen were appointed on my staff: Captain J. M. Mills, A. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Lieutenant John M. Hewitt, Jr., Yoder Brown, and John A. Crittenden, Aids-de-Camp. I instructed Col. Ed. Keenon, commanding 36th Regiment Enrolled Militia, and Lieut. Denton, commanding Kentucky Scouts, to report to me immediately the available force under their command. The reports were promptly furnished; and I ascertained that my active force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, amounted to only 183 men. With this force I had to defend the Fort, Arsenal, Bridges, and all the roads leading into town. Feeling that the situation was a critical one, and determining to resist to the last any attack which should be made, and thinking the Fort the better point for resistance, I ordered Colonel Keenon to summon the remainder of his regiment, and occupy the Fort, with instructions to all detachments who were defending the entrances to the town to fall back upon that point, in case they could not hold their positions. I inspected the Fort and found the ordnance and stores in good condition; but no regular artillery force to man the guns. I then directed Col. Keenon to furnish Sergeant Johnson of the 2nd Maryland Infantry, with a force from his command to work the cannon, which being done, I commenced, in order to strengthen the position, the construction of two redoubts with a line of rifle-pits to protect them, immediately in the rear of the Fort,—impressing for this purpose about 75 negro men.

This work, however, the enemy did not allow me to complete, as will be shown hereafter. After this disposition of the force, I rode to your Headquarters to report, and whilst there received information that the enemy were advancing towards town, upon the Lexington pike, with a force estimated at 200. I immediately ordered Lt. Denton, of the Scouts to take thirty men, and ascertain the truth of this report. A few moments after the detachment started, I determined to go myself and find out the exact state of the case, as I apprehended great danger from that direction. I asked you to accompany me, which you did; and advancing up the road as far as the Cemetery gate, we met the detachment returning, who reported the enemy advancing in large force. We then rallied the detachment, and dismounting a portion of them, sent them with a few infantry pickets, to the old railroad cut on the left, to drive back the force said to be advancing in that direction.

In the meantime, you had taken six men and started for the Owenton pike, with the intention of cutting off the force supposed to be in the old railroad cut. I started with the few remaining of the detachment of cavalry, towards the toll gate, and arriving at the old depot on the hill, saw a squad of about twenty rebel cavalry moving on my left flank, in direction of the Fort. A squad of four men were seen approaching my right from the direction of Mr. Ambrose Dudley's house. Six men and a Sergeant were despatched back, down the pike, to the road leading from Mr. Thos. S. Page's farm, to intercept this squad; but they did not attempt to approach the pike.

Whilst watching the movements of the enemy on my left, the firing commenced at the Fort, and looking in that direction, I could plainly see the enemy's sharpshooters ascending the knoll in front of the partially constructed redoubts, in which cannon had been placed. I watched the engagement with feelings never before experienced,—knowing that if the Fort was taken, the city was doomed. The enemy were doubtless aware of the force defending the Fort, from the manner of assault, and desperation with which it was made. At this juncture, you, with the six men with you, had attempted to ascend the Eastern slope of the hill and reach the Fort; but being intercepted by the rapid approach of the enemy, and a long line of abatis in your front, the cavalry were compelled to deploy around the brow of the hill to the left while you dauntlessly pushed your way through the abatis, being closely pursued and fired upon almost to the very gate on the western end of the Fort.

Your timely and safe arrival inspired the men with fresh courage and determination, and largely contributed to their success. The artillerymen, in charge of the guns at the redoubts alluded to, having no force whatever to support them, after firing one or two rounds, abandoned their position, and the enemy became so elated and emboldened as to press quickly forward across the intervening space towards the Fort, making a fierce and daring assault. The result was a severe and quick repulse; every man in the walls standing to his post, and the assailants, meeting with such a steady fire and heroic resistance, retired as hastily as they came. The fighting was renewed at intervals for two hours, when the enemy retired, burning the barracks, situated near the Owenton pike.

The casualties of the assault were two wounded,—Major J. J. Hutchinson, and private John Coleman, of 36th Regiment of Militia. Neither of the wounds are mortal; and both will soon recover. Whilst you were thus superintending matters at the Fort, I remained on the Lexington pike with my squad of cavalry, determined, if possible, to hold in check any attacking force sufficiently long for the citizens to reach the Fort; but, as it was growing dark and the gunners could not see sufficiently plain, they mistook us for the enemy, opening fire upon us, and

landed a couple of shells uncomfortably near. I then withdrew with my men to the Arsenal; and, after giving them instructions, joined you at the Fort. At midnight, thirty men were selected, and dividing into two squads, placing one in charge of Capt. Thos. Buford, I went out with a view of ascertaining the fate of the guns in the redoubts; and proceeding cautiously, we found them entirely unmolested in their places, and brought them into the Fort. Owing to the vigorous fire the enemy received, and the decided repulse, they retired so hastily as not to even take time to spike them. Thus ended the conflict of Friday the 10th.

Knowing that the attack would be renewed about daylight, if at all, every preparation was made for it; but daylight came and the old flag waved over us still.

On Saturday morning, as early as 5 o'clock the enemy was discovered on the south side of the river; and at 6 o'clock a flag of truce was seen to approach the wooden bridge. The bearers were met on the other side by Lieut. Armer, and Mr. W. A. Gaines, volunteer A. D. C., who blindfolded them, and reporting them to Capt. Mills, at the north end of the bridge, they were conducted to my Headquarters. I repaired thither from the Fort, and the rebel officer announced himself as Adjutant Freeman, of Col. Gilmer's 4th Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, Lt. Col. Pryor, commanding; and verbally demanded the unconditional surrender of the town and forces. Of course, I did not recognize this irregular manner; but promptly refusing the demand, directed my staff to escort them out of the lines. Every thing remaining quiet until 8 o'clock, when the enemy were reported in the cemetery, a few of them being visible. I directed Capt. Henry Brown in charge of the gun at the Arsenal to open fire on them which he did driving them to safer cover. At 9 o'clock, a second flag of truce made its appearance in South Frankfort, and Lt. Yoder Brown was despatched to receive it, with instructions not to allow the bearers to come across the bridge. In connection with Capt. Mills, I rode to Headquarters, and Lt. Brown presented the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES,
SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY.,
June 11, 1864.

To the Commandant U. S. Forces, Frankfort, Kentucky:

SIR: As Commander of the Confederate forces on this side of the river, and under instructions from my superior, I demand the unconditional surrender of your forces, with this statement, that all will be treated as prisoners of war, and private property respected. But, if a useless and stubborn resistance is made, we will not answer for the consequences in an assault.

I am, sir,
Respectfully,
M. T. PRYOR,
Lt. Col. Comdg. 4th Ky. Cav.

This demand I referred to you, so I considered it a question of vital interest to both the city and State, and which was returned to me with instructions from his Excellency, the Governor, that he would not surrender, and that no more white flags must be sent in, for the purpose of making such a demand. Under these instructions I made the following reply:—

Col. MONROE'S RESPONSE.
HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
June 11, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel PRYOR,
Commanding 4th Ky. Confederate Cavalry,
South Frankfort, Ky.

SIR: Your note demanding the unconditional surrender of the forces under my command at this place has been received.

In reply, I will say, that I will not surrender.

I am, sir,
Respectfully,
GEO. W. MONROE,
Col. 22d Ky. Regiment, Commanding.

Immediately after this, the enemy commenced a sharp and rapid fire of musketry upon our forces stationed at the wooden bridge and the Arsenal, which was kept up at intervals during whole day, as late as 5 o'clock, P. M. when they withdrew taking the county road to the right of the Louisville pike. Two guns from the Fort opened upon them and continued shelling until the enemy had gotten out of sight.

The casualties of this day's fight was one wounded, Mr. John M. Todd, shot in the hand at the bridge.

Apprehending no further danger from that quarter, but rather that the enemy would concentrate and attack again on this side of the river, every preparation was made to give him a warm reception, both at the Fort and in town. Sunday morning however, found all quiet, and being satisfied that the siege was abandoned, our little band was permitted to rest, having for forty-eight hours been vigilant and active at the post of duty. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, (Colonel Jordan commanding) arrived; and reinforced by this fine body of men, made me feel that we were safe.

To you, General, and to our worthy Governor, too much praise cannot be awarded, for your fearless stand at the outset, and your unflinching determination to defend the city; and to your constant supervision of matters throughout must be attributed in a vast degree the success I am now able to report to you. Being at home on furlough, and finding you, once my senior in command of the old 22d Kentucky Infantry, as General commanding the State forces, I accepted the position you were pleased to assign me much more willingly than I would have done under different circumstances.

To those citizens of the town and county, especially to the noble boys of Peak's Mill precinct, who promptly responded to the call of the commanding officer in the hour of peril and danger, all honor and praise is due. To the gallant youth of the town, (for such they were,) who so faithfully discharged the duties assigned them, in due the thanks of every loyal citizen. Never did veteran soldiers conduct themselves more nobly than did the little band that defended the Capital.

To Captain Sanford Goins, Sergeant Johnson, Mr. Bayless, of West Point, Mr. J. B. Gibson, of Cincinnati, and Captain Henry Brown, I am under special obligations for efficient services in manning the artillery.

To General John M. Harlan, acknowledgements are rendered, for his exceedingly valuable services on frequent occasions.

To my staff, Captain J. M. Mills, A. A. G., Lieutenants J. M. Hewitt, Jr., and Yoder Brown, Mr. W. A. Gaines, volunteer aid, and Lieutenant Ramsey, 7th Kentucky Cavalry, I tender my sincere thanks, for the promptness and correct manner with which they delivered orders entrusted to them, and the willingness displayed by them to face any danger.

I am, General, very respectfully,
GEORGE W. MONROE,
Colonel 22d Ky. Infantry, Comdg. Forces.
OFFICIAL:
J. M. MILLS, Captain and A. A. G.

War News and Army Items.

Washington, June 18.—10 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—The following despatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, 11 o'clock A. M., at City Point, has been received.

The 9th corps this morning carried two more redoubts, forming a part of the defences of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and a few guns. Our successes are being followed up. Our forces drew out the enemy from within 50 yards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, and made a flank movement of about 35 miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James rivers, the latter 2,000 feet wide and 84 feet deep at the point of crossing, and surprised the enemy at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or a piece of artillery, and only about 150 stragglers, were picked up by the enemy. In covering the movements of Gen. Warren's corps, Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, each losing from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, but inflicting on equal if not greater loss on the enemy.

Smith's (18th) corps was transferred from the White House to Bermuda by water, and moved out near Petersburg. On the night of their arrival they surprised, or rather captured, the very strongest works northeast of Petersburg before a sufficient fire could be got on them by the enemy. He was joined the night following by the 2d corps, which captured the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the 9th corps, with the result above stated. All the troops are now up except the seven divisions covering the wagon-trains, and they will be up to-night.

The enemy in their endeavor to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their intrenchments in front of Bermuda. They no doubt expected troops from the north of James river to take their places before we discovered it. Butler took advantage of this and moved at once upon the railroads between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much praise cannot be given to the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed in the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account.

LATER.—Unofficial despatches show that at 8 o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg. Maj. Morton was killed in an assault yesterday. Nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

E. M. STANTON.

Washington, June 18, 11 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix: Despatches from Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Lee, a few days since, reported a victory. The official report is as follows:

I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving New-Least ferry. I crossed the Pamunkey River on the 7th instant, marching via Aylett, and encamped on Herring creek. On the morning of the 8th I resumed the march via Polecat Station, and encamped three miles west of the station. On the 9th I marched through Childsburg and New Market, and encamped on Erie creek.

On the 10th I marched via Andrews and Levine's store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Child's about three miles northwest of Lovington Station. My intention was to break the railroad at this place, march through Mechanicsville, out the Gordonsville and Charlottesville railroad near Lindsay's, and then to march on Charlottesville. But on our arrival at Buck Child's, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. On the morning of the 11th Gen. Torbett with his division, and Col. Gregg, attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest they drove him from his successive line of breastworks through an almost impassable forest back on Trevalia Station. In the meantime, Custer was ordered with his brigade to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station in the rear of the rebel cavalry.

On his arrival at this point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all his wounded, in our hands; also 20 officers, 500 men, and 400 horses. That occupied the whole of the day, at night I encamped at Trevalia Station, and on the 12th commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Lorain Court-house. This was thoroughly done—the ties burned, and the rails rendered useless. The destruction of the railroad occupied until three o'clock of the day, when I directed Gen. Torbett to advance with his division, and Gen. Davis's brigade of Gen. Gregg's division, in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and had been reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed extensive rifle-pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville. The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general attack was made. On the extreme right of our line a portion of the reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven back by infantry. Night closed the attack.

I found, on examination of the command, that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement. The next day trains of cars came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prisoners and citizens were that Pickett's old division was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna river via Carpenter's ford. In addition, the animals were for the two entire days in which we were engaged without forage. The surrounding country afforded nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccessible to cavalry. The engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following officers in killed and wounded: Col. McAllister, killed; Brigadier General Rosser, commanding brigade, wounded; and Col. Custer, wounded. My loss in killed and wounded would be about 575; of this number 490 are wounded. I brought off in my ambulances 377—all that could be transported. The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into our hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed, and remained in charge of them.

I captured and have now with me 370 rebel soldiers, including 20 commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed 160, who were principally from the 5th Michigan Cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing 1,500 horses and about 800 men, but were finally surrounded, and had to give them up. The enemy made a dash between Gen. Custer's command and Col. Gregg's brigade, capturing five caissons of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterwards recovered, leaving two in their hands. A more detailed report will be made hereafter. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Washington, June 19.—9:45 A. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—This evening a despatch from City Point, dated 9 o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday, and within a mile in front of Petersburg, when they found the enemy occupying a new line of works, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have intrenched our advanced positions.

At 6 o'clock in the evening a combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and centre, both with artillery and infantry, which lasted till long after dark, Gen. Birney's command gaining a breastwork in their front, and taking a large number of prisoners. This morning at daylight another advance was made along the line. Burnside has sent in about 700 prisoners, mostly Tennessee troops, from Beauregard's command, among them 16 rebel officers. Hancock has also taken a large number of prisoners, who are on their way to the rear.

Our guns now command Petersburg, and can shell the city at any moment. Our loss yesterday is said to have been about 1,000, while that of the enemy was fully as great if not greater.

From the forces of the enemy within their new line it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army. No report has been received concerning the casualties of our army in its operations since crossing the James river, except the death of Major Mooton, mentioned yesterday.

Gen. Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight entered his line from the right to the left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as the Chattahoochee. Gen. Sherman adds: I start at once for Marietta. No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received. E. M. STANTON.

From the Richmond Whig, June 8.
The Expulsion of German and Irish Women from Richmond.

We have previously had occasion, incidentally, to notice that class of Irish and German women in our midst whose husbands have gone over to the Yankees, and many of them entered the Yankee service. Those women and their children, some fifteen hundred or two thousand in number, are wholly supported by the public and private charities of the city. They do not pretend to do any kind of work, and spend all their time in running from one place where charity is dispensed to another just as hogs in the fall of the year run from one apple tree to another. If we had abundance of food, the support of this worthless class might be passed over in silence; but seeing that there is barely a sufficiency of food in the community to supply our own people—to keep from absolute suffering the wives and children of our soldiers—we should have nothing to give these people. It would not answer, it is true, to let them starve in the streets; but such an event could be easily obviated. We recommend that a census be taken of them, and their number and names ascertained, that they may be sent in a body beyond our lines, having first been supplied with the ration necessary to support them till they could reach some Yankee post. This would be a harsh measure, but one fully justified by our necessities.

An old lady in Gosham, Mass., whose age was more than three score and ten, went into the field with her hoe, on the 19th ultimo, covered 1,100 hills of corn, drove up her cows, milked them before sunset, and retired to rest in good season. She has enough of this world's goods, and is not obliged thus to labor, but while she lives and has strength will work for the good of others.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE Springs are now open for the reception of visitors. A regular tri-weekly coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (3½ miles from Louisville,) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. PARKER & SON,
June 8, 1864—1w10t*331.
Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to amount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEERS, DIS. OF KY,
And U. S. Engr. Agency, Armies of the West,
North East Cor. 3d and Main Sts.
CINCINNATI, O., June 4th, 1864.

NOTICE. Owners of Impressed Negroes

WHOSE claims against the United States, for the services of their slaves, on the Fortifications at Camp Nelson and Paris, Kentucky, have not been settled, will present the same at this office in person, or by attorney, before the expiration of the present month, to wit: June 30, 1864.
Lieut. Colonel Engineers.
June 8, 1864—231-2t.

Thorough-Bred Stallion for Sale by Auction.

THE celebrated thorough-bred Stallion, COM-MODORE, formerly well known as the property of John Minor, of Virginia, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at the Woodlawn Race Course, Louisville, Ky., on Friday, June 10th, at 12 o'clock, M. The Spring Races over the Woodlawn Course commences on Tuesday, June 7th, and the Stallion will be exhibited at the stables every day till the hour of sale. The sale will be superintended by Gibson Mallory, Esq.
Supervising Agent Treasury Department.
Louisville, Ky., June 6, 1864—31w331.—[Ch. Lou. Press.]

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.
Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimsons, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Yellow, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Indigo, Scarlet, Slate, Saffron, Violet, Yellow.
For Dyeing Silks, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.
A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the

MISCELLANY.

The Mother and her Son. A TOUCHING STORY.

The following affecting narrative, which we find in an exchange, purports to have been given by a father to his son, as a warning derived from his own bitter experience of the sin of grieving and resisting a mother's love and counsel. It is new to us, though it may not be to all our readers, but its teachings are so excellent as to make it worthy of frequent publication and perusal.

What agony was visible on my mother's face when she saw that all she said and suffered failed to move me! She rose to go home, and I followed at a distance. She spoke no more to me till she reached her own door.

"It is school time now," said she. "Go, my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said."

"I shan't go to school," said I. She looked astonished at my boldness, but then replied firmly:

"Certainly you will, Alfred. I command you."

"I will not!" said I, "you can't get me up stairs."

"One of two things you must do, Alfred—either go to school this moment, or I will lock you in your room and keep you there till you are ready to promise implicit obedience to my wishes in future."

"I dare you to do it," said I, "you can't get me up stairs."

"Alfred, choose now," said my mother, who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently, and was deadly pale.

"If you touch me I will kick you," said I, in a terrible rage. God knows I knew not what I said!

"Will you go, Alfred?"

"No!" I replied, but quailed beneath her eye.

"Then follow me," said she, as she grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—oh, my son, hear me! I raised my foot and kicked her—my sainted mother! How my head reels, as the torment of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! She staggered back a few steps and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast. "Oh, heavenly Father!" she cried, "forgive him—he knows not what he does!" The gardener just then passed the door, and seeing my mother pale and almost unable to support herself, she beckoned him in.

"Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his own room," said she, and turned from me. It was a look of agony, mingled with the intensest love—it was the last unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment I thought of myself as a prisoner in my own room. I thought for a moment I would fling myself from the open window, and dash my brains out, but I felt afraid to die. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued, but my stubborn pride rose in an instant and bade me not yield. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on the bed and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard a footstep approach the door. It was my sister.

"What may I tell mother from you?" she asked.

"Nothing," I replied.

"Oh, Alfred! for my sake, for all our sakes! say that you are sorry—let me tell mother that you are sorry. She longs to forgive you."

I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I flung myself on the bed to pass a wretched and fearful night.

Another footstep, slower and feebler than my sister's, disturbed me.

"Alfred, my son, shall I come in? Are you sorry for what you have done?" she asked.

I cannot tell what influence, operating at that moment, made me speak of my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother, that thrilled through me, melted the ice from my heart, and I longed to throw myself on her neck, but I did not. My words gave the lie to my heart, when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back, but I did not.

I was awakened from my uneasy slumber, by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood by my bedside.

"Get up, Alfred. Oh, don't wait a minute! Get up, and come with me. Mother is dying!"

I thought I was yet dreaming, but I got up melancholy and followed my sister. On the bed, pale and cold as marble, lay my mother. She had not undressed. She had thrown herself on the bed to rest; and arising to go again to me, she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and borne senseless to her room.

I cannot tell you my agony as I looked upon her—my remorse was tenfold more bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself to be her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her. I could not weep. My heart burned in my bosom—my brain was all on fire. My sister threw her arms around me, and in silence suddenly saw a light motion of mother's hand—her eyes unclosed. She had recovered consciousness, but not speech. She looked at me and moved her lips. I could not understand her words. "Mother, mother!" I shrieked, "say only that you forgive me." She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me, and lifted her thin, white hands, she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upward. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form, till my gentle sister removed me. The joy of youth had left me forever.

Boys, who spurn a mother's control, who are ashamed to own that they are wrong, who think it manly to resist her authority, or yield to her influence, beware! Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for your future years.

An optician of Philadelphia has sent to the Sanitary Fair a clock made at Amsterdam in 1659, by A. Fromantel, who afterward removed to London and introduced the art of clockmaking into England.

An Irish baronet some time since hit upon a clever idea of self-protection. Being threatened with death for claiming some rent, he called his tenants together and read out his will, leaving the entire property to a Scotchman. He understood his countrymen, and is alive yet.

An exchange asks very innocently, "Is it any harm for young ladies to sit in the lap of ages?" Another replies, "That it all depends on the kind of ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five are put down as hazardous."

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$ 50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of mortgage, a lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest 6,259 96

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest 110,001 95

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid 9,835 84

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest 360 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 949 99

Revenue stamps 45 92

Total \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors none

2d. Losses adjusted and not due none

3d. " " " " none

4th. Losses unadjusted none

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy \$3,000 7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 830 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000 because the party had died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof of invested in real estate security, is upon unimproved property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

Wm. T. Selby, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 26th day and year above written.

[L. S.] ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G. HODGES, a resident of the County of Franklin, State of Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and that having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—329.

LATONIA SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.

THIS long established and fashionable public resort, situated 4 miles south of Covington, in the beautiful valley of the Bank Lick—one of the most desirable places in this part of the State is now offered for sale, on most reasonable terms. It will be sold with 20 acres of land, including the Springs and all the buildings, furniture, &c. in good condition for carrying on an extensive and profitable business—or it will be sold in connection with the whole farm of 100 acres, on which is a well cultivated Vineyard of 20,000 vines, which yields a superior quality of wine, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, gardens, &c. The place is in good order, and has been kept twenty-one years by the proprietor, whose age and infirmity alone induce him now to part with it. For terms apply to S. MOSIER, On the premises.

Latonia Springs, May 17, 1864.—wtw—183-1838.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to my mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb 2 twit.

FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building, Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in. JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same.

A. KAHR, Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twim—316.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NOTIONS, &c., &c. We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves. GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864—tf. GRAY & SAFFELL.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Graham has purchased the entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 8, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863—wtwlv

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL or WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the United States, and his Worm Lozenges, not less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and the fever, the most noxious of serpents. It is a belief within them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the malarious influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. In

DYSPEPSIA.

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

AND IN FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

...by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864—6m.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5, 1864. I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C. May 17, 1864—wtm—1637.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, and 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864—lm—1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864—lm—1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 18th day of January, 1864, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Sharkey, of Harrison county, Kentucky.

We have been informed that he belongs to the Central estate.

The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864—lm—1635.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, KY.

TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, with a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both white, and all over red, has no marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the peace for said county, to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of May, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C. May 30, 1864—tw3t*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. It is to say the least, our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessities of the war will permit. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington, Kentucky.

March 26, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of its prominent politicians, or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing that rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the Union, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to give full advantage to the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Mustaches or Imperial colored in the highest style, by JAS. R. PAGE, at my shop.